

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	User Selected Options			Nonparametric Background Statistics for Data Sets with Non-Detects								
2												
3	Date/Time of Computation			7/31/2013 9:44:03 AM								
4	From File			WorkSheet.xls								
5	Full Precision			OFF								
6	Confidence Coefficient			95%								
7	Coverage			95%								
8	rent or Future K Observations			1								
9												
10	Aroclor											
11												
12	General Statistics											
13	Total Number of Observations				64	Number of Distinct Observations				51		
14	Number of Detects				22	Number of Non-Detects				42		
15	Number of Distinct Detects				21	Number of Distinct Non-Detects				30		
16	Minimum Detect				4.95	Minimum Non-Detect				1.3		
17	Maximum Detect				53.45	Maximum Non-Detect				18		
18	Variance Detected				185.5	Percent Non-Detects				65.63%		
19	Mean Detected				14.96	SD Detected				13.62		
20	Mean of Detected Logged Data				2.413	SD of Detected Logged Data				0.725		
21												
22	Critical Values for Background Threshold Values (BTVs)											
23	Tolerance Factor K (For UTL)				2.003	d2max (for USL)				3.051		
24												
25	Nonparametric Distribution Free Background Statistics											
26	Data do not follow a Discernible Distribution (0.05)											
27												
28	Kaplan Meier (KM) Background Statistics Assuming Normal Distribution											
29	Mean				6.574	SD				10.03		
30	95% UTL95% Coverage				26.66	95% KM UPL (t)				23.44		
31	95% KM Chebyshev UPL				50.62	90% KM Percentile (z)				19.43		
32	95% KM Percentile (z)				23.07	99% KM Percentile (z)				29.9		
33	95% KM USL				37.17							
34												
35	Nonparametric Uppper Limits for BTVs(no distinction made between detects and nondetects)											
36	Order of Statistic, r				63	95% UTL with95% Coverage				40.83		
37	Approximate f				1.658	Confidence Coefficient (CC) achieved by UTL				0.836		
38	95% UPL				36.25	95% USL				53.45		
39	95% KM Chebyshev UPL				50.62							
40												
41	Note: The use of USL to estimate a BTV is recommended only when the data set represents a background											
42	data set free of outliers and consists of observations collected from clean unimpacted locations.											
43	The use of USL tends to provide a balance between false positives and false negatives provided the data											
44	represents a background data set and when many onsite observations need to be compared with the BTV.											
45												